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明 細 图

ボレーテツド

1. 発明の名称

梅合集積配低装置

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (1) モノリシック集積記憶装置であって:

アドレスを受取り複数の語線を発生する手段であり、如何なる任意の時刻にも前記語線のうち1 本のみを能動にする第1の手段:

前記第1の手段に結合し、ディジタル情報を格納する複数のセルを有し、且つ前記複数の語線の少くとも一つを受ける手段であり、前記セルの各々が×ピッチおよびソピッチを有するところの第2の手段:および

前記第2の手段とは異なる方式でディジタル情報を格納する複数のセルを有し、前記第1の手段に結合し、前記複数の語線の少くとも一つを受けるように構成され、且つ前記第2の手段に対して 隣接し且つ整合して配置されている第3の手段であり、前記セルの各々はメピッチおよびソピッチ を有し、前記第2の手段および第3の手段の前記 セルのソビッチは実質上等しいところの第3の手段:

から成るモノリシック集積記憶装置。

(2)前記第1の手段に結合し、前記第3の手段に対して隣接し且つ整合して設置され、前記第2 および第3の手段とは異なる方式でディジタル情報を格納し、且つ複数のセルを有する手段であり、該セルの各々はメピッチおよびソピッチを有し、前記セルのソピッチは前記第1の手段の前記セルのソピッチと実質上等しいところの第4の手段:

をさらに備えている請求項1記載のモノリシック集積記憶装置。

(3) 前記第2の手段に結合している複数のデコーダーセルを備えており、該デコーダーセルの各々が前記第2の手段のセルの少くとも一つに結合した少くとも一つのピット線を有し、前記第2の手段のセルのメピッチに実質上等しいメピッチを有する第1の列デコーダー:および

前記第3の手段に結合している複数のデコーダ、

ーセルを備えており、該デコーダーセルの各々が 前記第3の手段のセルの少くとも一つに結合した 少くとも一つのピット線を有し、前記第3の手段 のセルのメピッチに実質上等しいメピッチを有す る第2の列デコーダー;

をさらに備えている請求項2記載のモノリシック集積記憶装置。

(4) 前記第2および第3の手段に結合して該第 2および第3の手段に格納されているディジタル 慣報を選択的に受取るマルチプレクサー;および

該マルチプレクサーに結合して選択されたディジタル情報を受取り、更に所要ディジタル情報を 選択する列デコーダー:

をさらに備えている請求項2記載のモノリシック集積記憶装置。

(5) モノリシック集積回路であって:

複数のデコーダーセルを備え、該デコーダーセルの各々がソピッチを有すると共に少くとも一つの語線を備えている行デコーダー:

該行デコーダーに結合し、且つ複数のRAMセ

ルを備えており、該RAMセルの各々が前記語線の少くとも一つにより選択され、前記RAMセルの各々がメピッチおよびソピッチを有しており、前記RAMセルは前記デコーダーセルと同じソピッチを有するように配置されているRAMアレイ;および

前記行デコーダーに結合され、前記RAMアレイの近傍に設置され、且つ複数のROMセルを備えており、該複数のROMセルは前記語線の少くとも一つにより選択され、前記ROMセルの各々はメピッチおよびソピッチを有しており、前記ROMセルはそのソピッチが前記RAMセルのソピッチと等しくなるように配置されているROMアレイ:

から成るモノリシック集積回路。

(6)前記行デコーダーに結合し、且つ複数のE PROMセルを備えており、該EPROMセルの 各々が前記語線の少くとも一つにより選択され、 前記EPROMセルが×ピッチおよびソピッチを 有し、該ソピッチが前記デコーダーセルのソピッ

チに等しいEPROMアレイ:

をさらに備えている請求項5記載のモノリシック集積回路。

(7) 前記ROMアレイは電気的に勘換え可能な メモリーアレイである請求項5記載のモノリシッ ク集積回路。

(8) 複数のデコーダーセルを備えており、 該デコーダーセルの各々が前記RAMセルの少くとも一つに結合した少くとも一つのピット線を有し、前記デコーダーセルが前記RAMセルのメピッチに実質上等しい x ピッチを有するところの第1の列デコーダー: および

複数のデコーダーセルを備えており、該デコー ダーセルの各々が前記ROMセルの少くとも一つ に結合した少くとも一つのピット線を有し、前記 デコーダーセルが前記ROMセルのメピッチに実 智上等しいメピッチを有する第2の列デコーダー:

をさらに備えている請求項5記載のモノリシック集務回路。

(9)複数のデコーダーセルを備えており、該デ

コーダーセルの各々が前記EPROMセルの少くとも一つに結合した少くとも一つのビット線を有し、前記デコーダーセルが前記EPROMセルのメピッチに実質上等しいメピッチを有する第3の列デコーダー:

をさらに備えている請求項6記載のモノリシック集積回路。

(10) 前記EPROMアレイはEEPROMアレイである請求項6記載のモノリシック集積回路。

(11) デコーダーならびに第1および第2のメモリーアレイを備え、前記デコーダーはソビッチを有する複数のセルを備えており、前記第1および第2のメモリーアレイはXビッチおよびソビッチを有する複数のメモリーセルを備えているところの複合記憶装置の配置を行う方法であって:

最大面積を必要とするメモリーセルを有する第 1のメモリーアレイを配置する段階:

前記第2のメモリーアレイのメモリーセルが最初に配置した第1のメモリーアレイのメモリーセルとソ方向のピッチが合うように第2のメモリー

アレイを配置する段階:

前記デコーダーのセルが、最初に配置した第1 のメモリーアレイのメモリーセルとソ方向にピッ チが合うように、前記デコーダーを配置する段階: および

前記デコーダーを第1および第2のメモリーア レイに結合させる段階;

から成る方法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は、一般に記憶装置の分野に関するものである。更に詳細には、異なる種類の記憶装置、たとえば、ランダムアクセス記憶装置(RAM)、固定記憶装置(ROM)、電気的避込み可能ROM(EPROM)などの各アレイをピッチを整合させて組合せた複合記憶装置に関する。

(従来技術および解決すべき課題)

多数の電子回路、典型的にはマイクロコンピュ ータに基づく回路は、一時的にまたは持続的にディジタル情報を格納する必要があり、更に情報に

れらは典型的には、それぞれ、行デコーダーのソ ピッチおよび列デコーダーのXピッチに整合して いる。

容型が異なり形式の異なる記憶装置を必要とするASIC応用の場合、異なる記憶装置を同じクロックサイクルで(または非同期的に)アクセスする必要のないことが非常に多い。異なる形式の

迅速にアクセスしなければならない。更に、多くの電子回路は同じシステムに一時的および持続的の両格納装置を必要とすることが普通である。格納装置に必要なピットの数、したがってメモリーセルの数はシステムによってかなり変ることがある。必要な格納ピット数は大きくなることがあるから、所定の領域に対する記憶ピットの密度を増すことが有利である。

記憶装置は個別にアクセスされ、通常そのアドレスされた内容を母線に載せる。事実、各メモリーアレイの行デコーダーまたは列デコーダーは冗長的であり、その上かなりな母の面積を必要とする。小さなメモリーセルを最大メモリーセルとピッチ整合するように設計したとすれば、行デコーダーおよび/または列デコーダーを共有させることができる。これは少量の小さなメモリーセルが存在するとき特に効率が良い。

ピッチ整合したアレイは従来のコンピュータ扱助設計(CAD)技法を用いて構成することができる。しかしながら階層構造的設計法、更に積回路構造を配置する上で一層効率的になっている記述を記述することができる。設計ソフトウェアを付別の回路のパラメーターとの関係することができる。設計ソフトウェアをする初期には長々と時間がかかるが、複数の問題がかなり少い。最大メモリーセルのXピッチおよび

ピッチを一旦決定すれば、これらパラメーターを 使用して他のピッチ整合記憶装置を迅速に配置す ることができる。

したがって、必要なのは、異なる種類の記憶装置、たとえば、ランダムアクセス記憶装置(RAM)、固定記憶装置(ROM)、電気的趨込み可能ROM(EPROM)などのアレイをピッチ整合して組合せた複合記憶装置である。

したがって、改良された記憶装置を提供するの が本発明の目的である。

本発明の他の目的は共通のデコーダーを共有する異なるメモリーアレイを備えた記憶装置を提供することである。

本発明の更に他の目的はピッチ整合したアレイ を有する複合記憶装置を提供することである。 (物質を解決するための手段)

本発明の上述および他の目的を達成するモノリシック集積記憶装置は、アドレスを受取り複数の語線を発生するように結合された行デコーダーから構成され、如何なる任意の時刻にも前記語線の

うち1本のみを能動にする。行デコーダーは、複

数の、ただし異なるメモリーアレイの内最大のメ

モリーセルにピッチ整合している複数のデコーダ

本発明の上述のおよび他の目的、特徴および利 点は孫付図面と関連して行う以下の詳細な説明か ら一層良く理解されるであろう。

(実施例の説明)

第1図においてランダムアクセス記憶装置(R AM)セル1を固定記憶装置(ROM)セル2と 比較する。RAMセル1は内部に通常4万至6個 のデバイスを備えているがROMセル2は通常1 個のデバイスを備えている。それ故、R A M セル 1は所定の技術についてROMセル2の約4倍の 面積を典型的には占有する。更に、RAMセル1 は語線および選択用の語線を必要とし、ビットお よびピットを出力する。ROMセル2は選択用語 線だけを必要とし、単一ビットのみを出力する。 RAMセル1の幅をXピッチである距離Xで示し、 高さをソビッチである距離ソで示してある。同様 にROMセル2のメピッチおよびソピッチをそれ ぞれ×1およびy1で示してある。RAMセル1 はROMセル2よりかなり大きいが、ピッチソお よびy1はxピッチを大きくし、x1ピッチを小 さくすることにより等しくすることができる。更 にRAMセル1およびROMセル2の面積を更に 効率良く合わせるためにそれぞれの列デコーダー

で別の復号を行ってROMセル2内に2または4 ピットのROMを入れることも可能である。RA Mセル1およびROMセル2は単なる例示であり、 ピッチ整合はあらゆる形式のメモリーセルに適用 可能である。

ーダー8は複数のデコーダーセル19から構成されており、行デコーダー8は複数の語線9によりRAMアレイ4、ROMアレイ5、およびEPROMアレイ6に接続されている。

各テコーダーセル19はRAMセル1とソ方向 にピッチ整合しており、RAMセル1は更ににピッチを合しており、RAMセル21とソ方向にピッチを合している。RAMセル1、ROMセル21の大はピッチを合している。RAMセルイイクの大はピッチを合っている。RAMセルイインののでは、デコーながあっている。列デコーなー1とストのでは、デ型型的ななっている。列デコーをリー122はのアレイを検索コークを表している。列デコーを表している。例デコーダー13に接続されている。

アドレスパッファー 7 が新しいアドレスを受収 ると、段線17および18に載っているアドレス

チアレクサー15および列デコーダー16が列デコーダー11、12、および13と置き扱わっている。3対1マルチプレクサー15は第2図の列デコーダー11、12、および13と同じ様式でいるが、列デコーダー16に接続いるその出力に複数のピット26を備えているでいるがでいる。対1マルチプレクサー15および単一の列デコーダー16によAMアレイの各次がらの語の大きさを等しくしなければならない。

第2図および第3図において、アレイあたりの ピットの数を等しくする必要はない。またアレイ あたりの語の数を等しくする必要もない。たとえ は、RAMアレイ4に200語があり、ROMア レイ5に100語しかないとすれば、複数の語線 9の下半分がRAMアレイ4だけに接続され、R OMアレイ5には接続されないことになる。一相 の行デコーダーだけしか必要としないからメモリ

信号がそれぞれ行デコーダー8および列デコーダ - 11、12、および13により復号される。そ の結果、複数の語線9の一つが能動となり、RA Mセル1、ROMセル2、およびEPROMセル 21の各行が選択されることになる。同時に、列 デコーダーがRAMセル1、ROMセル2、また はEPROM21の一つから複数のピットを選択 する。列デコーダー11、12、および13は異 なる数のデコーダーセルを備えることができるか らRAMアレイ4、ROMアレイ5、またはEP ROMアレイ6に対して語の大きさを同じにする (語線あたりのピット数を同じにする)必要はな い。RAMセル1、ROMセル2、およびEPR OMセル21は、幾つかの別の形式の記憶装置を 代りに使用することができるので、ここでは一例 として使用したものである。

複合メモリーアレイ14の別の構造を第3図に示す。同等の構造を示すのに第2図に使用した数を第3図に繰返してある。第3図における接続は第2図におけるものと同じであるが、3対1マル

ーアレイを組合わせることにより面積のかなりな節約が実現される。また冗長な電力母線の他に冗長な語線およびピット線の必要性も除かれることによっても面積が節約される。

複 合 複 数 記憶 装 麚 の 構 成 は シ リ コ ン コ ン パ イ ラ ーを使用することにより自動化することができる。 コンパイラーセルは、入力パラメーターがメモリ ーセルの数、行および列の数、およびメモリーセ ルの x ピッチおよび y ピッチを含んでいる異なる メモリーアレイに対して規定することができる。 **最大のメモリーセルを有するメモリーアレイのy** ピッチが、最小限界となるので、最初に配置する。 別の各アレイに対する残りのメモリーセルを次に、 y ピッチは同じであるが x ピッチが可変であるよ うに配置する。次に、行デコーダーを整合ソピッ チおよび可変×ピッチを備えるように配置する。 次の段階ではXピッチが整合されることになる列 デコーダーをそのそれぞれのメモリーアレイのメ モリーセルに加える。良後にアレイおよびデコー ダーを普通の設計規則に従って配置し、相互に接

続する。

一つのピッチ整合したシステムに組合せることができる多様な記憶装置が異なる記憶装置を一つの基板上に同時に実施する技術の能力のみによって制限されることを当菜者は認めることができる。別の記憶装置には、たとえば、電気的消去可能と込み可能記憶装置(EEPROM)、想込み可能固定記憶装置(PROM)、および電気的勘き換え可能固定記憶装置(EAROM)がある。

(発明の効果)

これまで述べたことにより、異なる形式の記憶 装置、たとえば、ランダムアクセス記憶装置(R AM)、固定記憶装置(ROM)、電気的豊込み 可能固定記憶装置(EPROM)、またはその幾 つかの組合せ、のピッチ整合したアレイを融合す る複合記憶装置が提供されたことが認められるは ずである。

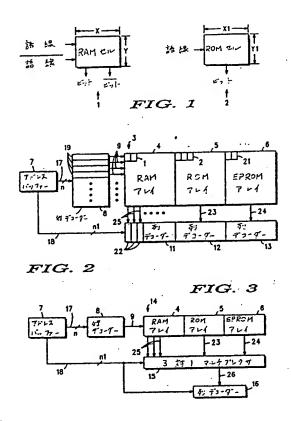
4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は従来の節的RAMセルおよびROMセルのプロック図である。

第2図は本発明の一実施例のプロック図である。 第3図は本発明の他の実施例のプロック図である。

1 … … R A M セル、 2 … … R O M セル、 3 … … 部分記憶装置システム、 1 4 … … 複合メモリーアレイ

特許出願人 モトローラ・インコーポレーテッド 代 理 人 弁理士 大 貫 進 介 同 同 本 城 雅 例



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Applicant: CANON INC

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Inventor:

10 TANABE RITSUJI

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FORMING IMAGE

[Abstract]

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PURPOSE: To prevent an ink and a toner in the peripheral part of an image from flying and wrinkles on a recording paper caused by superposition of the ink and the toner from being generated when a black image is output as a color image.

CONSTITUTION: For example, when a square of 8 dots × 8 dots is output as a black image, at first, the image data of 8 dots × 8 dots is developed with a black component (Bk) in an image memory 106. Then, as each image element in the region of 6 dots × 6 dots in the square, image data are developed on each memory plane in such a way that the image data are overlighted by using two color components among the Bk component and each color component (cyan (C), magenta (M) and yellow (Y)) to falsely form

a black image.

[Claims]

[Claim 1] A method for forming an image which receives a command described by a page description language from a host computer, displays a color image obtained by the command on a memorizing medium, and outputs the color image to a recording medium by using an ink or toner, the method comprising: when the displayed image is obtained, a command interpreting process for discriminating whether the color image is a black image by interpreting the contents of the command; when the color image is the black image, a first image formation commanding process for commanding image formation using a black color element; and a second image formation commanding process for commanding black image formation using another color element inside the contour of the image formation area formed by the first image formation commanding process.

[Claim 2] A method for forming an image which receives a command described by a page description language from a host computer, displays a color image obtained by the command on a memorizing medium, and outputs the color image to a recording medium by using an ink or toner, the method comprising: when the displayed image is obtained, a command interpreting process for discriminating whether the color image is a black image by interpreting the contents of the command; when the color image is the black image, a first image formation commanding process for commanding image formation using a black color element; and a second image formation commanding process for commanding pseudo-black image formation inside the contour of the image formation area formed by the first image formation commanding process without using all color elements for

color representation.

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[Claim 3] An apparatus for forming an image which receives a command described by a page description language from a host computer, displays a color image obtained by the command on a memorizing medium, and outputs the color image to a recording medium by using an ink or toner, the apparatus comprising: a receiving means for receiving the command; when the displayed image is obtained, a command interpreting means for discriminating whether the color image is a black image by interpreting the contents of the command; when the color image is the black image, a first image formation commanding means for commanding image formation using a black color element; a second image formation commanding means for commanding black image formation using another color element inside the contour of the image formation area formed by the first image formation commanding means; an image forming means for forming the image on the memorizing means by the command from the first image formation commanding means and the second image formation commanding means; and an output means for outputting the image formed on the memorizing means.

[Claim 4] An apparatus for forming an image which receives a command described by a page description language from a host computer, displays a color image obtained by the command on a memorizing medium, and outputs the color image to a recording medium by using an ink or toner, the apparatus comprising: a receiving means for receiving the command; when the displayed image is obtained, a command interpreting means for discriminating whether the color image is a black image by interpreting the

contents of the command; when the color image is the black image, a first image formation commanding means for commanding image formation using a black color element; a second image formation commanding means for commanding pseudo-black image formation inside the contour of the image formation area formed by the first image formation commanding means without using all color elements for color representation; an image forming means for forming the image on the memorizing means by the command from the first image formation commanding means and the second image formation commanding means; and an output means for outputting the image formed on the memorizing means.

[Title of the Invention] Method and Apparatus for Forming Image [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for forming an image, and more particularly to, a method and apparatus for forming an image which receives a page description language (hereinafter, referred to as 'PDL') such as PostScript(TM) from a computer, and displays and outputs a color image.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] A conventional apparatus for processing a color image which receives a PDL, displays a color image, and outputs the color image to a color printer displays characters and figures designated by colors (cyan, crimson, yellow, black, red, green and blue) designated by the PDL in a designated position with a designated size.

15 [0003]

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[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] However, when the conventional apparatus generates a black character font figure, the four color toner inks including cyan, crimson, yellow and black overlap with each other, thereby causing (1) color non-uniformity in the character contour, and (2) paper folds by dispersion of the toner or spreading of the ink.

[0004] The present invention is achieved to solve the above problems. An object of the present invention is to provide a method and apparatus for forming an image which can prevent color non-uniformity of an image contour or folds of a recording medium.

25 [0005] [Means for Solving the Problem] In order to achieve the

aforementioned object of the present invention, there is provided a method for forming an image which receives a command described by a PDL from a host computer, displays a color image obtained by the command on a memorizing medium, and outputs the color image to a recording medium by using an ink or toner, the method including: when the displayed image is obtained, a command interpreting process for discriminating whether the color image is a black image by interpreting the contents of the command; when the color image is the black image, a first image formation commanding process for commanding image formation using a black color element; and a second image formation commanding process for commanding black image formation using another color element inside the contour of the image formation area formed by the first image formation commanding process.

[0006] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for forming an image which receives a command described by a PDL from a host computer, displays a color image obtained by the command on a memorizing medium, and outputs the color image to a recording medium by using an ink or toner, the method including: when the displayed image is obtained, a command interpreting process for discriminating whether the color image is a black image by interpreting the contents of the command; when the color image is the black image, a first image formation commanding process for commanding image formation using a black color element; and a second image formation commanding process for commanding pseudo-black image formation inside the contour of the image formation area formed by the first image formation

commanding process without using all color elements for color representation.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for forming an image which receives a command described by a PDL from a host computer, displays a color image obtained by the command on a memorizing medium, and outputs the color image to a recording medium by using an ink or toner, the apparatus including: a receiving means for receiving the command; when the displayed image is obtained, a command interpreting means for discriminating whether the color image is a black image by interpreting the contents of the command; when the color image is the black image, a first image formation commanding means for commanding image formation using a black color element; a second image formation commanding means for commanding black image formation using another color element inside the contour of the image formation area formed by the first image formation commanding means; an image forming means for forming the image on the memorizing means by the command from the first image formation commanding means and the second image formation commanding means; and an output means for outputting the image formed on the memorizing means.

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[0007] According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for forming an image which receives a command described by a PDL from a host computer, displays a color image obtained by the command on a memorizing medium, and outputs the color image to a recording medium by using an ink or toner, the apparatus including: a receiving means for receiving the command; when the displayed image is

obtained, a command interpreting means for discriminating whether the color image is a black image by interpreting the contents of the command; when the color image is the black image, a first image formation commanding means for commanding image formation using a black color element; a second image formation commanding means for commanding pseudo-black image formation inside the contour of the image formation area formed by the first image formation commanding means without using all color elements for color representation; an image forming means for forming the image on the memorizing means by the command from the first image formation commanding means; and an output means for outputting the image formed on the memorizing means.

[8000]

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[Operation]

In accordance with the present invention, in the case that the black image is formed according to the interpreted result of the command described by the PDL, when the displayed image is obtained, the image is formed in the black image formation area by using the black color element, and the black image is formed in the contour of the area by using another color element, or the pseudo black image is formed in the contour of the area without using all color elements for color representation.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0010]

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[Explanation of Common Embodiment (Fig. 1)] An apparatus for forming an image that is commonly used for the following three embodiments will now be explained. Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the apparatus for forming the image that is the representative embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig. 1, the apparatus 100 for forming the image accesses a host computer 1, receives an image processing command such as a PDL created by the host 1, displays a target image data on an inner image memory, and prints the displayed image. Paper or OHP film can be used as a recording medium for print output. In Fig. 1, the apparatus 100 for forming the image includes a CPU 101, a cache memory device 102 (hereinafter, referred to as 'cache'), a read/write register 103, a ROM 104, a RAM 105, an image memory 106 for memorizing the displayed image data, photo ICs 107 and 108, a CPU bus 109 for connecting the above elements, a host I/F 110 for managing an interface with the host 1, and receiving the image data or control command from the host 1, a printer I/F 111 for outputting the image data to a color printer 200 by the command from the CPU 101, and the color printer 200 for forming the image on the basis of the input image data by using a laser beam. The image memory 106 includes four memory planes of cyan C, crimson M, yellow Y and black Bk.

[0011] In the above structure, the laser beam type color printer is used as the output device, which is not intended to be limiting. In this embodiment, the image is formed and printed according to the image processing command from the host 1. On the other hand, the present invention can also be embodied as a copier for connecting an image scanner to the host 1,

processing an image data from the image scanner by the host computer 1, and outputting the image data to the printer as shown in Fig. 1.

The CPU 101 performs a command interpreting process for [0012] discriminating whether the data from the host computer I/F 110 is the image data or the control command on the basis of a control program stored in the ROM 104, and outputting a necessary command to the corresponding element of the apparatus, a first image generating process for generating an image on the image memory 106 by the command C1, a second image generating process for generating an image different from the image generated by the first image generating process in the image memory 106 by another command C2, and an output process for sending a command C3 to the printer I/F 111 to output the image data displayed on the image memory 106 to the color printer 200. Whenever receiving the image processing command from the host computer 1 through the host computer I/F 110, the first and second image generating processes execute the image processing command, and display the final images on the corresponding image memory 106, respectively.

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[0013] [First embodiment (Figs. 2 to 6)] The command interpreting process executed by the CPU 101 of the apparatus 100 for forming the image will now be explained with reference to the flowchart of Fig. 2. Here, it is presumed that the image processing command, for example, 'display 8 dotsx8 dots of black square' is inputted through the host computer I/F 110. [0014] In step 10, whether the received image processing command is an image generating command is confirmed. If the received command is the image generating command, the routine goes to step 15, and if not, the

routine goes to step 40. In step 15, an image color is examined by interpreting the image processing command. If the image color is black, the routine goes to step 20, and if not, the routine goes to step 30.

[0015] When the command is the image processing command, 'display 8 dotsx8 dots of black square', in step 20, a command 'generate a single black square in a designated size (in this case, 8 dotsx8 dots)' is applied to the first image generating process. Thereafter, in step 25, a command 'generate a black square smaller than a designated size (in this case, 6 dotsx6 dots) by using four colors (Y, M, C and Bk)' is applied to the second image generating process. When the commands of steps 20 and 25 are generated and executed by the first and second image generating processes, the image data of Fig. 3 is displayed on the memory planes of the image memory 106. The image data of Fig. 4 is displayed on the memory planes of the image memory 106 to be overwritten. As a result, the image of Fig. 5 is displayed on the image memory 106. That is, the periphery of the image displayed black by the command from the host computer 1 is displayed single black, and the other part of the image is displayed dark black by the four colors such as cyan, crimson, yellow and black.

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[0016] Fig. 6 is an exemplary diagram illustrating a process for generating a black font of a character pattern 'A'. That is, an image of Fig. 6(a) is displayed on the image memory 106 by the first image generating process, an image of Fig. 6(b) is displayed on the image memory 106 by the second image generating process, and an image of Fig. 6(c) is finally displayed on the image memory 106.

25 [0017] In step 15, when the image color is not black, the routine goes to

step 30. Here, a command 'generate a square in a designated color with a designated size (in this case, '8 dots x 8 dots') is applied to the first image generating process.

[0018] By the above procedure, the image data is displayed on the image memory 106 by the command from the host computer 1.

[0019] In step 10, if the image processing command is not the image generating command, the routine goes to step 40. In step 40, whether the command inputted from the host computer 1 through the host computer I/F 120 is a command 'output the image to the printer' is confirmed. In the command interpreting step, if the command is the printer output command, the routine goes to step 45. The CPU 101 outputs the print output command to the printer I/F 111. As a result, the image data is read from the image memory 106, and outputted to the color printer 200 through the printer I/F 111. In the case of another command, the routine goes to step 50 to perform the corresponding process.

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[0020] Accordingly, in this embodiment, when a white character is displayed on a black character or a black background, the contour is printed single black, and the black-designated part inside or outside the contour is printed with three colors of crimson M, cyan C and yellow Y.

[0021] [Second Embodiment (Figs. 7 to 8)] In the first embodiment described above, the contour of the black image is displayed single black, and the black-designated part inside or outside the contour is displayed dark black by using four colors. In this embodiment, a process for printing an image by minimizing paper folds by dispersion of the toner or spreading of the ink is described in the case that the image is printed dark black by

using four colors.

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[0022] The basic concept of the present invention is to control the used color in the black-designated part inside or outside the contour of the black image without using all toners or inks such as crimson M, cyan C, yellow Y and black Bk. The procedure of the second embodiment is identical to that of the first embodiment except for step 25. Thus, step 25 will now be explained.

[0023] For example, when receiving a command 'display 8 dotsx8 dots of black square' from the host computer 1 through the host computer I/F 110 as in the first embodiment, the CPU 101 interprets the command as 'generate a black square which is smaller than a designated size (in this case, '6 dots x 6 dots') and which applies similar gradation to one dot by using three of the four colors', and applies the command to the second image generating process. When the second image generating process displays the image data on the image memory 106 by the command, the image data is added to the result of the first image generating process of Fig. 3. The image data of Fig. 7 is displayed on the image memory 106 to be overwritten, and thus the image data of Fig. 8 is finally displayed on the image memory 106.

[0024] In accordance with the present invention, the black toner ink output and the similar gradation output using two of the three colors, cyan C, crimson M and yellow Y are performed on the black-designated part (pixel) inside or outside the contour of the black image. As a result, the black output having appropriate concentration is obtained, reducing the whole discharge amount of the toner ink.

[0025] [Third Embodiment (Figs. 9 to 11)] The printer which can output

two values in each color element has been explained in the first and second embodiments of the present invention. In this embodiment, a printer which can use various values of data in each color element is described. Here, the various values of data have 256 step gradation, and the concentration thereof is represented by 16 hexadecimal (00 to FF) in Figs. 9 to 11.

[0026] The procedure of the third embodiment is identical to those of the first and second embodiments except steps 20 and 25 of the command interpreting process. Therefore, steps 20 and 25 will now be explained.

[0027] For example, when receiving a command 'display 8 dots x 8 dots of black square' from the host computer 1 through the host computer I/F 110 as in the first embodiment, in step 20, the CPU 101 interprets the command as 'display a single black square in a designated size (in this case, 8 dots x 8 dots) with maximum concentration (FF)', and applies the command to the first image generating process. In step 25, the CPU 101 interprets the command as 'display a square smaller than a designated size (in this case, 6 dots x 6 dots) with maximum concentration (FF) of black and intermediate concentration (7F) of cyan C, crimson M and yellow Y', and applies the command to the second image generating process.

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[0028] When the first image generating process and the second image generating process display the image data on the image memory 106 by the commands, the image data of Fig. 9 is displayed on the image memory 106 by step 20, and the image data of Fig. 10 is displayed on the image memory 106 by step 25. Therefore, the image data of Fig. 11 is finally displayed on the image memory 106.

25 [0029] In this embodiment, the maximum concentration (FF) output using

the black toner ink and the intermediate concentration output using the toner inks such as cyan C, crimson M and yellow Y are performed on the black-designated area inside the contour of the black image.

[0030] As discussed earlier, in accordance with the present invention, the apparatus for forming the image which receives the PDL from the host computer and displays and prints the image can output the black characters without causing color non-uniformity to the character contours. In addition, in the second and third embodiments, the concentration of the black characters can be maintained to prevent paper folds by dispersion of the toner or ink.

[0031] The present invention can be applied to the system including a plurality of apparatuses or the system including only one apparatus. Also, the present invention can be applied to the system achieved by programs.

[0032] The laser beam printer has been applied to the apparatus for forming the image commonly used in the three embodiments of the present invention, which is not intended to be limiting. That is, an inkjet printer explained below can also be applied to the present invention.

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[0033] [Brief Description of Inkjet Printer (Fig. 12)] Fig. 12 is a schematic diagram illustrating an inkjet recording apparatus IJRA that can be applied to the present invention. As illustrated in Fig. 12, a carriage HC engaged with a spiral groove 5004 of a lead propeller 5005 rotated by driving force transmission gears 5011 and 5009 by forward/backward rotation of a driving motor 5013 is reciprocated in arrows a and b directions with pins (not shown). An inkjet cartridge IJC is loaded on the carriage HC. Reference numeral 5002 denotes a paper pressing plate, for pressing paper to platen

5000 in a moving direction of a holder. Reference numerals 5007 and 5008 denote photo-couplers that are home position detecting means for confirming the existence in an area of a carriage lever 5006, and changing the rotation direction of the motor 5013. Reference numeral 5016 denotes a member for supporting a cap member 5022 covering a whole surface of a recording head. Reference numeral 5015 denotes a suction means for sucking the inside of the cap. The suction means sucks and recovers the recording head with a cap inside path 5023 therebetween. numeral 5017 denotes a cleaning blade, and 5019 denotes a member for transferring the blade in the forward or backward direction, which are supported on a main body supporting plate 5018. The publicly-known cleaning blade can also be applied to this embodiment. In addition. reference numeral 5012 denotes a lever for starting suction of the suction The lever is transferred with a cam 5020 engaged with the recovery. The driving force from the driving motor is controlled by a carriage. publicly-known transmission means such as clutch variation.

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[0034] When a reciprocating member reaches the home position area, the lead propeller 5005 can perform a target process such as capping, cleaning or suction recovery in a corresponding position. So far as the target process is performed in a publicly-known timing, all the processes can be applied to the present invention.

[0035] [Explanation of Control Structure of Inkjet Printer (Fig. 13)] The control structure for executing recording control of the apparatus will now be described with reference to Fig. 13. Reference numeral 1700 denotes an interface for inputting a recording signal, 1701 denotes an MPU, 1702

denotes a program ROM for storing a control program executed by the MPU 1701, 1703 denotes a dynamic ROM for preserving various data (recording signal, recording data supplied to a head, etc.), 1704 denotes a gate array for supplying the recording data to the recording head 1708, and controlling data transmission between the interface 1700, the MPU 1701 and the RAM 1703, 1710 denotes a carrier motor for returning the recording head 1708, 1709 denotes a returning motor for returning recording paper, 1705 denotes a head driver for driving the head, and 1706 and 1707 denote motor drivers for driving the returning motor 1709 and the carrier motor 1710, respectively. [0036] The operation of the control structure will now be explained. When the recording signal is inputted to the interface 1700, the recording signal is converted into a recording data for printing between the gate array 1704 and the MPU 1701. The motor drivers 1706 and 1707 are driven, and the recording head 1708 is driven according the recording data transmitted to the head driver 1705, thereby performing the printing operation.

[0037] The constitutional elements of the present invention can be applied to the control structure of the inkjet printer. It is obvious that the present invention can be applied to the inkjet printer as well as the laser beam printer.

20 [0038]

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[Effect of the Invention] As discussed earlier, in accordance with the present invention, when the image is formed by the command described by the PDL, whether the image is the black image is determined by interpreting the contents of the command. As compared with interpretation of the displayed image data, interpretation of the command rapidly obtains the

result. It is thus possible to more rapidly form the total image.

[0039] The black image area has a high quality by forming the image by using the black color element, forming the black image by using another color element inside the contour of the area, and forming the pseudo black image without using all color elements for color representation.

[Description of Drawings]

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[Fig. 1] is a block diagram illustrating an apparatus for forming an image that is commonly used for the three representative embodiments of the present invention.

10 [Fig. 2] is a flowchart showing a command interpreting process in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 3] is an exemplary diagram illustrating an image data displayed on an image memory by a first image generating process in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 4] is an exemplary diagram illustrating an image data displayed on the image memory by a second image generating process in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 5] is an exemplary diagram illustrating an image data display-ended on the image memory in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 6] is an exemplary diagram illustrating a process for displaying a black character on the image memory in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 7] is an exemplary diagram illustrating an image data displayed on an image memory by a second image generating process in accordance with

the second embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 8] is an exemplary diagram illustrating an image data display-ended on the image memory in accordance with the second embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 9] is an exemplary diagram illustrating an image data displayed on an image memory by a first image generating process in accordance with the third embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 10] is an exemplary diagram illustrating an image data displayed on the image memory by a second image generating process in accordance with the third embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 11] is an exemplary diagram illustrating an image data display-ended on the image memory in accordance with the third embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 12] is a schematic diagram illustrating an inkjet recording apparatus.

15 [Fig. 13] is a block diagram illustrating a control structure for executing recording control of the inkjet recording apparatus.

[Explanation of Reference Numerals] 1 host computer, 100 apparatus for forming image, 101 CPU, 102 cache memory device, 103 read/write register, 104 ROM, 105 RAM, 106 image memory, 107-108 photo IC, 109 CPU bus, 110

20 host I/F, 111 printer I/F, 200 color printer